

branes, and lack of normal motor, sensory, and central nervous system functions are usually caused by lack of the vitamins contained in the article; and that the user might reasonably expect that the consumption of the article would correct such conditions. The conditions referred to in the labeling commonly and usually result from causes other than lack of the vitamins contained in the article; and the user might not reasonably expect that consumption of the article would bring about their correction, since it would not ordinarily be efficacious for such purposes.

The vitamin tablets were also alleged to be adulterated and misbranded and the cod liver extract tablets were also alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods, No. 7919.

On January 23, 1945, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of \$10 on each of 6 counts, a total fine of \$60.

1370. Adulteration of lactate—Ringer's solution. U. S. v. 48 Bottles of Lactate—Ringer's Solution. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 12512. Sample No. 78667-F.)

On June 10, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 48 bottles of lactate—Ringer's solution, at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Continental Hospital Service, Inc., from Cleveland, Ohio, on or about August 6 and 30, 1943.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity and quality fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess, namely, for parenteral use, since it was badly contaminated with undissolved material and was not suitable for injecting into the body.

On January 29, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1371. Adulteration of dextrose in distilled water, isotonic solution of three chlorides, and isotonic solution of sodium chloride. U. S. v. 360 Flasks of Isotonic Solution of Sodium Chloride, et al. Consent decrees of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. Nos. 12468, 14406. Sample Nos. 76885-F, 76886-F, 81750-F, 81751-F, 82725-F, 82727-F, 82757-F, 82760-F, 83121-F to 83123-F, incl.)

On or about June 2 and November 14, 1944, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed libels against 512 500-cubic centimeter and 1,000-cubic centimeter flasks of isotonic solution of sodium chloride, 18 1,000-cubic centimeter flasks of dextrose in distilled water, and 111 1,000-cubic centimeter flasks of isotonic solution of three chlorides, at New York, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped by Readyflask, Inc., from Lakewood, Ohio, between the approximate dates of February 16 and September 29, 1944.

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that they purported to be and were represented as isotonic solution of sodium chloride, isotonic solution of three chlorides, and dextrose injection, drugs the names of which are recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, and which are required to be free from undissolved material, but their quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since they were contaminated with undissolved material.

On July 27, 1944, and January 3, 1945, Readyflask, Inc., claimant for a portion of the products, and William G. Watters and Leon L. Watters, doing business as the Hospital Supply Co. and as the Watters Laboratories, Consolidated, New York, N. Y., claimants for the remainder, having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered released under bond, conditioned that the contents of the flasks be destroyed, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration, and that the flasks be returned to the claimants.

1372. Adulteration of dextrose solution. U. S. v. 1,780 Bottles and 72 Bottles of Dextrose Solution. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 11843, 11979. Sample Nos. 55825-F, 55839-F, 64941-F.)

On March 4 and 25, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed libels against 1,852 bottles of dextrose solution at Seattle, Wash., alleging that it had been shipped on or about June 1 and December 14, 1943, by the Cutter Laboratories, Inc., from Berkeley, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated.

The article was labeled in part: "Dextrose 25% w/v in Fractionally Distilled Water in Saftiflasks," or "Dextrose Solution 50% w/v."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be dextrose injection, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard since the article, when examined in the manner specified in the compendium, contained numerous finely divided, undissolved particles, substances not permitted in the official product.

On August 19 and September 16, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1373. Adulteration and misbranding of powdered stramonium leaves. U. S. v. 398 Canisters of Powdered Stramonium Leaves. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 12339. Sample No. 67250-F.)

On May 11, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky filed a libel against 398 1-pound canisters of powdered stramonium leaves at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 18, 1944, by S. B. Penick & Co., from Jersey City, N. J.

Analysis showed that the article was a mixture of powdered stramonium leaf and a considerable proportion of plant material other than stramonium leaf, including root material such as belladonna root.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as stramonium leaves, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Stramonium Leaves U. S. P., Powdered," was false and misleading.

On July 28, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1374. Adulteration of double distilled water. U. S. v. 195 Vials of Double Distilled Water. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 12214. Sample No. 67420-F.)

On April 21, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed a libel against 195 vials, each containing 100 cubic centimeters, of the above-named product at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that it had been shipped on or about January 27 and February 14, 1944, by the Cheplin Biological Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was represented as a double distilled water, a drug the name of which is recognized in an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard since it did not meet the test for oxidizable substances set forth in the National Formulary.

On June 15, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1375. Adulteration of isotonic solution of sodium chloride. U. S. v. 177 Flasks of Isotonic Solution of Sodium Chloride. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 11827. Sample No. 64940-F.)

On March 1, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 177 flasks, each containing 250 cubic centimeters, of the above-named product at Seattle, Wash., alleging that it had been shipped on or about October 19, 1943, by the Cutter Laboratories, Inc., from Berkeley, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be sterile isotonic solution of sodium chloride for parenteral use, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard since it was not free from undissolved material.

On August 19, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1376. Adulteration and misbranding of adhesive compresses. U. S. v. 900 Packages of Adhesive Compresses. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered sold. (F. D. C. No. 9737. Sample No. 28935-F.)

On April 2, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 900 packages of adhesive compresses at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 28, 1942, by the A. E. Halperin Co., Inc., from Boston, Mass. The article was labeled in part: "1" Adhesive Compresses Unit No. 3."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be adhesive absorbent gauze (adhesive absorbent compress), a drug the name of which is